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BOROUGH OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1955

David J. Jones

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RUGBY

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Rugby.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health and statistics of the Borough.

In the section on Vital Statistics there are no marked changes from those of 1954. It will be noted that the population again shows but a small increase—just 200—the estimated population at mid-1955 being 46,790. The natural increase of births over deaths was 213. The average yearly increase in the population over the past 10 years—approximately 400—is contrary to the general opinion often expressed as “the rapid growth in the population.” The table of the causes of death again shows the unhappy figure of 17 for motor vehicle accidents and other accidents including those in the home. Attention was drawn to accidents in the 1954 report and it is a matter of deep local and national concern that these deaths continue to increase despite all the efforts of Road and Home Safety Organisations.

Once again I would emphasise the proved value of preventive inoculation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. The maintenance of the high rate of protection is absolutely essential if the dreaded Diphtheria is to be completely eradicated. Within recent months preventive inoculation against Anterior Poliomyelitis was commenced in selected groups of children between 2 and 9 years, and if, as we hope, it proves as efficient in its protective powers as the Anti-Diphtheria inoculations, it will indeed be another effective weapon in the armoury of preventive medicine. In the section dealing with Tuberculosis particular mention has been made of the X-ray of all applicants for accommodation in the Overslade Hostel. This examination, carried out by one of the chest physicians, is invaluable in discovering cases of chest disease, which could be transmitted to other residents. The wisdom of the Committee and the Council in operating the scheme has already been proved, in that open infectious cases of Tuberculosis have been discovered and immediately referred for active hospital treatment—in some cases immediate return to the home town to hospital. This is a valuable piece of preventive medicine which, at the time of its inception, was viewed by residents and members of the public with mixed feelings, but is a means of protecting them from what would be unknown cases of Tuberculosis.

The housing needs of the people will not be satisfied for many years to come. The slum clearance programme is receiving urgent attention and this will account for persons on the house waiting list who are also living in sub-standard accommodation.

Our water supply continues to be maintained at its high level of quality and quantity, although quantity is beginning to merit urgent attention owing to the increasing consumption. The promotion of the Bill to perpetuate the existing auxiliary supply from the River Swift is one means of combating the quantity problem, another the envisaged deepening of Stanford Reservoir. Water is absolutely necessary and vital, and all sources must be made available for domestic and industrial purposes.

The extension and modification of the main sewage works continued during the year. At the time of writing the work is almost completed, and should be in full operation within a very short time.

Attention was focussed in last year's report on the continued difficulty in obtaining sanitary inspectors, and during 1955 it was only with continued and prolonged hard work that Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Masi, and two assistants kept the routine and emergency work under control. At the time of writing the staff is up to establishment, and the provision of motor transport has undoubtedly increased the efficiency of the Officers.

Mr. Bartlett's contributions to Sections C, D and E on environmental health matters, and food hygiene in general, contain many noteworthy points. The amount of slaughtering during the year decreased to almost 50% of the 1954 figures, for the reasons which Mr. Bartlett has enumerated. With the diminished staff, the inspection of the carcasses was completed 100%. Much of this important work was carried out under difficulty and great credit is due to the inspectors all in maintaining control on this important part of our food supply. It is not inopportune at this stage to emphasise again the need for a new slaughterhouse in the town. Provision of the town's meat supply is made under difficulties—in very old premises which should be replaced at the earliest possible moment.

The control of the milk supply in the town revealed a satisfactory state of provision. A very high percentage of the town's milk supply at present is pasteurised or tuberculin tested, so that one does not expect many defects to be discovered. No action was necessary during the year in relation to samples tested for tubercle bacillus.

The vigilance of the inspectors in relation to food premises was most notable from the figures of inspections carried out. The importance of the inspection of food premises cannot be emphasised too strongly or too often. The open market stalls present a continuous problem—their existence should be terminated as soon as possible. In spite of the vigilance of the staff, and the co-operation of the stall-holders, the day of the open stall for perishable food should end soon—contamination of food in street stalls is so obviously possible.

In conclusion, I would thank Mr. Bartlett for his untiring work during the year—his most loyal co-operation and his thoughtful contributions in the relevant sections of this report. Also my thanks to all other members of the Department for their continued help in maintaining the high standard of work that has been set in the years past. I would include too, Mr. Fox, Borough Engineer and Mr. Smedley, Borough Housing Officer, for information regarding water supply and housing respectively. Finally my sincere thanks to the Chairman of the Health Committee for his constant interest in all matters affecting the health of the community, and enthusiastic interest shared equally by all members of the Committee.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID J. JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

ALBERT HOUSE,

ALBERT STREET,

RUGBY.

August, 1956.

BOROUGH OF RUGBY

Mayor : ALDERMAN S. G. GIBSON, F.R.S.H., J.P.

Deputy Mayor : COUNCILLOR W. A. MANNING, J.P.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MR. E. T. HOBLEY (Chairman) ; MESSRS. W. L. BARBER, P. A. BATT, P. BROWNLOW, F. W. GIBSON, F. A. MARRIOTT, C. J. MITCHELL, J. L. SKELHORN.

The Mayor is an *ex-officio* member of the Public Health Committee.

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

Medical Officer of Health :

DAVID J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of :

Medical Officer of Health—Rugby Rural District Council.

Area Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Divisional School Medical Officer—Warwickshire County Council.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

T. BARTLETT, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

A. J. MASI, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

J. W. FINCH, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A. (Resigned March, 1955).

F. G. PERRY, A.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

S. J. GARROD, A.R.S.H., M.S.I.A. (Commenced July, 1955).

A. N. ROSS, M.S.I.A. (Commenced August, 1955).

Clerical Staff :

MRS. G. BATCHELOR.

H. CARLESS, Pupil Sanitary Inspector/Clerk (Commenced May, 1955).

D. B. LOWER, Pupil Sanitary Inspector (Commenced October, 1955).

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1955.

Area in acres	7,010
Population (estimated mid-1955)	46,790
Rateable value (1st April, 1955)	£385,007
Product of a penny rate (1955/56)	£1,564 14s. 1d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births		<i>Male Female Total</i>			<i>BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
Legitimate		319	332	651	
Illegitimate		12	15	27	
		<hr/>			
		331	347	678	14.49
Adjusted Birth-Rate ... ..		...	...	...	14.26

Still Births		<i>Male Female Total</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
Legitimate		13	4	17	
Illegitimate		1	—	1	
		<hr/>			
		14	4	18	0.37
					<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</i>
					25.86

Deaths		<i>Male Female Total</i>			<i>DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
All causes		253	212	465	9.94
Adjusted death-rate ... ..		...	...	...	10.13

Deaths from Puerperal Causes *Nil*

Infant Mortality		<i>Male Female Total</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births.</i>
Legitimate		10	6	16	23.60
Illegitimate		1	—	1	1.47
		<hr/>			
		11	6	17	25.07

Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	73
„	„	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	2
„	„	Measles	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
„	„	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

Comparability factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar-General to each district in order that a more accurate comparison of the birth and death rates in different areas may be made. These factors are applied to the local figures to give the adjusted birth and death rates shown opposite and below

Population. There was again a slight increase in the population of the Borough, the estimated mid-year figure being 46,790, two hundred more than in 1954. The natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 213.

Births. The number of live births also rose slightly from 669 in 1954 to 678 in 1955, giving a crude birth rate of 14.49 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Of the 678 live births 27 were illegitimate, compared with 23 in the previous year. Comparative birth rates for the years 1951–1955 are given below :—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Rugby	15.14	15.58	15.15	14.22	14.26
Warwickshire ...	15.84	15.56	16.3	15.79	

Still Births. Eighteen still births were recorded for 1955, a decrease of 4 compared with the previous year. The still birth rates for the past five years have been as follows :—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Rugby	26.65	15.05	23.61	31.84	25.86
Warwickshire ...	23.44	18.16	19.77	22.28	

Deaths. There was an increase in the total number of deaths assigned to the Borough—465 compared with 427 in 1954. The crude death rate was 9.94 per 1,000 of the estimated population. After applying the comparability factor of 1.02, the adjusted death rate was 10.13.

The following table shows the number of deaths and comparative death rates for the years 1951–1955 :—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Rugby M.B. (No. of deaths)	12.18 (532)	10.16 (447)	10.01 (442)	9.35 (427)	10.13 (465)
Warwickshire	11.55	10.35	10.67	10.51	

Maternal Mortality. Once again it is pleasing to record that there were no maternal deaths during the year.

Infant Mortality. There were 17 infant deaths in 1955, one less than the previous year. Of these, one was illegitimate. The infant death rate was 25·07 per 1,000 live births. The infant death rates for the years 1951–1955 were as follows :—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Rugby	25.94	22.22	28.45	16.44	25.07
Warwickshire	28.42	27.88	24.35	23.25	

Neo-Natal Deaths. Of the seventeen infant deaths referred to above fourteen were of infants who died within 28 days of birth. The death rate of 20·65 per 1,000 live births showed an increase of 2·71 over the previous year.

**CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.**

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Age in Weeks</i>					<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	5–52	
1. Congenital malformations ...	1	1	—	—	1	3
2. <i>Diseases of early infancy :</i>						
(a) Intra cranial and spinal injury at birth	2	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Other birth injury	1	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
(d) Haemolytic disease of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Immaturity	7	—	—	—	—	7
3. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	1	1
5. Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. All other causes	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals ...</i>	13	1	—	—	3	17

The registered causes of death were as follows :—

<i>Causes of Death</i>					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory...	...	...	...	3	1	4
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	1	1	2
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	3	1	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	8	—	8
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	1	8	9
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	—	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	20	20	40
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	—	1	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	32	48	80
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	46	27	73
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	8	1	9
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	29	41	70
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	12	7	19
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	13	11	24
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	22	7	29
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	—	1	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	6	3	9
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	2	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	5	2	7
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	5	—	5
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	3	—	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	22	18	40
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	3	4	7
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	8	2	10
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	2	3	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...					253	212	465

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Full advantage was again taken of the facilities offered by the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, for the examination of food, ice cream and milk samples, specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable diseases and the bacteriological examination of water supplies. The chemical analyses of water and sewage samples taken by the Borough Surveyor are undertaken by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

The services provided by the Warwickshire County Council under the National Health Service Acts, with the exception of ambulance and mental health services, are administered locally on a day-to-day basis. In the Eastern area, of which the Borough is a part, the services functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. The position regarding nursing staff continued to improve. There was a continued demand for domestic helps and 223 cases were given assistance during the year, 24 more than in 1954. Of this number, 84 required long term help for periods exceeding three months. The average number of domestic helps employed was 37 and a total of 36,457 hours were worked.

A list of the various clinics in the town is given below :—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Temple Street Clinic	Alternate Wednesday afternoons
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES :		
Bilton	Church House, Bilton	First and third Wednesday afternoon each month
Hillmorton ...	Dorothy Fenwick Memorial Hall	Second and fourth Monday afternoon each month
New Bilton ...	Methodist Hall, Lawford Road	Every Wednesday afternoon
Newbold	Church Hall, Newbold	First and third Friday afternoon in each month
Temple Street Dental	Temple Street Clinic The Bungalow, Temple Street	Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon Daily (Emergency treatment only 9.00 a.m.—10.00 a.m. At other times by appointment).
Minor Ailments ...	Temple Street Clinic	Every Monday morning
Ophthalmic	Temple Street Clinic	Every Wednesday and Friday morning, and first and third Wednesday afternoon each month (by appointment)
Speech Therapy ...	Temple Street Clinic	Alternate Thursdays (by appointment)

The treatment of scabies and pediculosis is also carried out at the Temple Street Clinic when necessary.

The Clinics and Welfare Centres are staffed by medical officers, specialists and nurses employed by the County Council, and voluntary workers assist at the Child Welfare Centres.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action was necessary under this Act during 1955.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The total quantities obtained from the several sources of supply during the year ended 31st March, 1956, were as follows :—

River Avon—Stanford Reservoir	...	...	467,110,000 gallons
River Avon—Brownsover	...	...	519,610,000 gallons
River Swift—Cosford Feeder	...	...	93,410,000 gallons
			1,080,130,000 gallons
			1,080,130,000 gallons

Water is only taken from the Cosford feeder during the summer months. Although hard in character, the raw water supplies are of reasonable quality and no difficulty is experienced in treating the water for public supply purposes.

The total quantity of water supplied, 1,041,280,000 gallons, was 79,850,000 gallons more than in the previous year. The quantity of water obtained exceeded the amount supplied by 38,850,000 gallons, this amount being used for washing filters, etc., during purification treatment.

The whole of the Borough, with the exception of 15 houses, is supplied with water from the public mains.

The resident attendant at Stanford Reservoir makes regular inspections of the whole of the catchment area, and permission to enter the Reservoir grounds is restricted.

The extensions to the filtration plant have been completed and the new raw water pumps are ready for installation.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses have been made at regular intervals during the year to determine the quality of the supply and to ensure that the standard is maintained.

Drainage and Sewerage. The main sewage disposal works is situated at Newbold, where the dry weather flow is estimated to be 2,100,000 gallons. At the second works in Hillmorton, the flow is 300,000 gallons. Treatment at both works consists of settling tanks, percolating filters, followed by humus tanks with some land irrigation. Practically the whole of the Borough is drained to the public sewerage system, and in most cases the foul and surface water systems are separate or partially separate.

Samples were taken at various stages of treatment from both works at intervals throughout the year and analyses of the final effluent gave the following results :—

Suspended matter (total)	...	...	12-95 parts per million.
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C.)	...	...	19-30 parts per million.
Biological oxygen demand (5 days at 18.3°C.)	...	...	15-110 parts per million.

Extensions to the works are in course of construction and are scheduled to be completed during the present year.

**BOROUGH OF RUGBY—WATER UNDERTAKING.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIED.**

Year ended 31st March	Total quantity supplied for the year				Average quantity per day				Estimated population in Borough	Average quantity per head per day		
	To Borough		To Rural Districts	Total	To Borough		To Rural Districts	Total		Domes- tic	Trade	Total
	Domestic	Trade			Domestic	Trade						
1944	386,026,618	290,615,436	106,473,946	783,116,000	1,054,718	794,031	290,912	2,139,661	43,540	24.22	18.23	42.45
1945	380,963,026	292,757,258	107,419,716	781,140,000	1,043,734	802,074	294,300	2,140,108	43,930	23.76	18.26	42.02
1946	343,949,868	274,768,532	115,791,600	734,510,000	942,328	752,791	317,237	2,012,356	42,820	22.00	17.58	39.58
1947	356,903,458	251,524,956	113,341,586	721,770,000	977,818	689,109	310,525	1,977,452	43,410	22.29	15.87	38.16
1948	396,289,760	266,988,240	128,832,000	792,110,000	1,082,759	729,476	352,000	2,164,235	44,090	24.55	16.54	41.09
1949	363,768,250	265,983,450	122,048,300	751,800,000	996,625	728,722	334,379	2,059,726	44,420	22.43	16.40	38.83
1950	363,230,460	276,703,940	132,895,600	772,830,000	992,412	758,093	364,098	2,114,603	45,860	21.64	16.53	38.17
1951	395,498,360	286,112,140	126,942,500	808,553,000	1,084,166	783,047	347,787	2,215,214	46,780	23.17	16.73	39.90
1952	402,373,650	289,634,350	132,682,000	824,690,000	1,099,381	791,350	362,519	2,253,250	45,418	24.20	17.42	41.62
1953	462,127,210	300,379,590	139,837,200	902,344,000	1,266,102	822,961	383,113	2,472,176	46,200	27.42	17.86	45.28
1954	477,564,960	302,907,040	151,308,000	931,780,000	1,308,399	829,881	414,542	2,552,822	46,400	28.20	17.88	46.08
1955	495,330,200	318,559,800	147,540,000	961,430,000	1,357,069	872,767	404,219	2,634,055	46,590	29.14	18.73	47.87
1956	524,855,000	357,580,000	158,845,000	1,041,280,000	1,434,000	977,000	434,000	2,845,000	46,790	30.65	20.88	51.53

Refuse Collection and Disposal. The system of refuse collection and disposal comes under the direction of the Borough Surveyor. Collections are made approximately every ten days, and disposal is by means of controlled tipping at two points on the outskirts of the Borough. The use of Gammexane dust spread over the tipping face has achieved control over fly breeding and crickets.

Scavenging. Two mechanical sweepers are used for all carriageways in the built-up portion of the Borough, and 19 street scavengers are employed to deal with footpaths and the general cleanliness of the streets.

Street gullies are cleansed mechanically, and the vehicle is used both for the flushing of sewers and gulley cleansing.

Swimming Pools. The indoor swimming pool at the Regent Street Baths has a capacity of approximately 85,000 gallons. The water is filtered by a Royles filtration plant, and chlorinated before entering the pool. Samples of water submitted for examination at intervals throughout the year were all reported to be suitable for swimming bath purposes. The total number of bathers in 1955 was 137,300.

At the open air pool in Newbold Road, where the capacity is 250,000 gallons, the water is filtered and chlorinated by a Paterson plant. Analyses of the water showed it to be of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity. The number of bathers during the year was 39,200.

Rodent Control. An increase in the number of complaints received during the year as compared with last year can be reported, i.e. from 210 to 252, but such increase may be of little significance as indicating an increase of infestation. Rather is it an indication that the public are continuing to co-operate and are reporting infestations more freely. What is of considerable significance, however, is that control is being maintained. No infestation has been found which is of a major character, and by far the majority have been very minor indeed.

SEWERS. One maintenance treatment was carried out during the year in accordance with directions given by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and I am very pleased to report that again the Cattle Market and Brownsover Areas were found to be clear. In only one manhole was a take recorded in the whole of the Borough.

DWELLING HOUSES. There have been more complaints during the year, but none have been of other than minor infestations, often of not more than the odd rat seen. Rugby will never be free from seasonal infestation but it is satisfying to know that no infestation is allowed to become established.

No costs were recovered in respect of these treatments.

BUSINESS PREMISES. This year 39 treatments were carried out and costs recovered.

CORPORATION PREMISES. Routine surveys and treatments have been carried out on Corporation properties. Eighteen treatments in respect of rats and four in respect of mice were found to be necessary. Having regard to the fact that sewage works and refuse tips are high risks, the position is very satisfactory. By reason of constant supervision, no infestation has been allowed to become established.

Verminous Premises. There is very little to report in respect of bugs and fleas and nothing as regards lice. Wood borers have been less active and in consequence less work has been undertaken. All treatments undertaken have been in respect of new infestations, no reports have been received of recurrence in houses previously treated.

The total number of complaints received in respect of insect pests was thirty-seven.

Pests were dealt with by the Sanitary Assistant and for this purpose he made 75 visits as follows :—

50 in respect of insect pests.
25 in respect of wood borers.

Barrier treatment in new Council Houses by the use of benzene hexachloride as a residual toxic film on internal walls is still being continued. A total of 36 houses were treated before occupation.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Details of action taken are tabulated below :—

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937, FOR THE YEAR 1955.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	44	100	—	—
(2) Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—		4	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-works' premises)	144		—	—
Total ...	188	100	4	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	4	—	—	—

In the main, a high standard has been maintained and the position is satisfactory. Some work which is outstanding is in process of completion.

Smoke Abatement. During the year 67 observations were carried out on various chimneys in the town, being chimneys other than dwelling house chimneys. In no instance was a statutory nuisance observed.

Complaint of soot emissions was received and investigated and although somewhat elaborate preparations were made, no record was obtained. However, on one chance occasion a soot deposit was found and reported upon. The complaint involved a hospital chimney and all investigations were carried out with the fullest co-operation of the staff concerned, every facility being offered.

Canal Boats. No inspections were carried out during the year.

Shops Act, 1950. No action has been necessary in respect of the hours of closing sections of the Act.

For other purposes 268 visits were made and one notice was complied with.

Other matters were dealt with under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Petroleum Acts. One hundred and three visits of inspection were made, mainly for routine checking. No notices have been served but one outstanding notice was complied with.

An occurrence which gave rise to some concern arose from a defective underground storage tank at a garage. The consequent leakage resulted in petroleum spirit entering the sewer and vapour becoming detectable in many of the branch mains connected thereto.

The defective and leaking tank was discovered and dealt with to the satisfaction of the Home Office Inspector to whom it had been reported. The sewer was flushed and well ventilated and a rather anxious period passed without incident.

General. A fairly substantial increase in the number of complaints received occurred during the year. An indication of the situation can be found in the analysis table of such complaints which follows.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1955.

	<i>Visits</i>
Dwelling Houses	1462
Overcrowding	19
Verminous	19
Tents, Vans and Sheds	6
Disrepair Certificates	50
Pet Animals Act	7
Miscellaneous	82
Accumulations	63
Animals and Birds	7
Cesspools	27
Drainage	510
Drain Tests	42
Entertainment Houses	2
Factories Act	100
Interviews	731
Pail Closets	2
Public Conveniences	17
Rats and Mice	15
Refuse Collection and Disposal	30
Rivers and Streams	46
Sewers, etc.	337
Shops Act	268
Smoke Observations	67
Water Closets	57
Water Supply	9
Petroleum Acts	103
Improvement Grants	11
Piggeries	3
Merchandise Marks Act	55
Licensed Premises	11
Slaughterhouses... ..	908
General Food Premises	450
Meat Shops	529
Food Preparation	86
Ice Cream	6
Bakehouses	78
Markets	147
Milk and Dairies	300
Food and Drugs	265
Bacteriological	358
Biological	53
Water	1
Infectious Diseases	86
<i>Total</i> ...	7425

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED, 1955.

<i>Cause of Complaint</i>	<i>Number Received</i>
Housing Defects	135
Defective Dustbins	11
Drainage Defects, etc....	179
Animals, Birds, etc., improperly kept ...	2
Conditions in Factories	3
Offensive Accumulations	3
Overcrowding	7
Rats and Mice	252
Filthy and/or Verminous Premises	4
Smell Nuisances	37
Insect Pests	37
Miscellaneous	18
Smoke Nuisance	12
<i>Total ...</i>	700

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1955.

	<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied with</i>	
	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Acts	147	35	93	21
Factories Acts	4	—	3	—
Rugby Corporation Acts	9	—	13	—
Shops Act	4	—	2	—
Food and Drugs Act	16	—	5	—
Petroleum Acts	—	—	1	—
Rugby Urban District Council Act	—	2	—	—
<i>Total ...</i>	180	37	117	21

During the year the Sanitary Assistant made 3,768 visits as follows :—

Miscellaneous	1575
Rats and Mice, etc.	1844
Condemned Food Collections	179
Disinfestation and Treatment	75
Drainage	24
Disinfections	71
<i>TOTAL ...</i>	<u>3768</u>

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses owned by the Corporation prior to the War was 728 of which number 116 were erected by the Rural District Council prior to the extension of the Borough Boundary.

Since the war, to the end of 1955, the number of houses erected in the town is as follows :—

Corporation :—

Parkfield	...	60	Temporary Arcon 2 bedroom bungalows.
Station	...	54	Temporary Tarran 2 bedroom bungalows.
Overslade	...	44	2 bedroom bungalows.
Overslade	...	272	3 bedroom houses.
Overslade	...	550	3 bedroom B.I.S.F. houses.
Overslade	...	12	1 bedroom flats.
Overslade	...	12	2 bedroom flats.
Newbold (Glebe Estate)	...	60	2 bedroom flats.
Newbold (Glebe Estate)	...	44	2 bedroom bungalows.
Newbold (Glebe Estate)	...	256	3 bedroom houses.
Lawford Lane		30	3 bedroom houses.
Rokeby Estate		8	1 bedroom flats.
Rokeby Estate		60	2 bedroom houses.
Rokeby Estate		61	3 bedroom houses.
Rokeby Estate		8	4 bedroom houses.
Parkfield Road		22 (7)	3 bedroom houses.
Abbotts Farm Estate	...	33 (33)	3 bedroom houses.
Abbotts Farm Estate	...	1 (1)	4 bedroom house.
Abbotts Farm Estate	...	4 (4)	2 bedroom houses.
Abbotts Farm Estate	...	2 (2)	2 bedroom flats.

Private 465 (130)

Re-building
(War-destroyed) 7

Kingsway Housing Association ... 367

Total 2,432

NOTE :—Figures inside brackets denotes housing accommodation completed during 1955.

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of houses let by the Corporation during 1955.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	<i>Pre-War Houses</i>						<i>New Accommodation</i>						<i>Post-War Accommodation Re-lets</i>											
	<i>N.P.</i>			<i>P.</i>			<i>B.</i>	<i>Houses</i>			<i>Flats</i>		<i>Bunga-lows</i>	<i>Houses</i>			<i>B.I.S.F. Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>		<i>Pre-fabs.</i>	<i>Bunga-lows</i>	<i>Sub-Total Cols. 1/20</i>	<i>(a) Exchanges (b) Transfers (a)</i>	<i>Total No. of Tenancies Allocated</i>
	2	3	4	3	4			4	3	2	2	1		4	3	2		2	1			7	1	8
Jan.						1		2						1			1		2			12	3	18
Feb.								5						1			5	1	1		2	4	7	12
March	1													1								6	1	13
April		1												1			1				1	6	6	12
May						1								1			1				1	4	2	16
June								7						2			2		1			10	4	2
July								3						2			2				7	4	2	11
August					1			3	1					2			4	1			10	4		14
Sept.								1	1					2		1	3		1		9	1	2	10
Oct.				1			1	7		2				1			1				13	12	2	27
Nov.					1			6	2					1			1		1		9	3	2	14
Dec.								6						1							12	8	1	21
Total	1	1		1	2	3	1	40	4	2			11	1	1	20	9	6		3	105	57	14	176
	8			47			50																	

Number of houses let = 105.
Number of persons (including children) rehoused = 368.

NOTE :—N.P.2 — Non-parlour 2 bedroom type.
N.P.3 — Non-parlour 3 bedroom type.
N.P.4 — Non-parlour 4 bedroom type.
P.3 — Parlour 3 bedroom type.
P.4 — Parlour 4 bedroom type.
B. — Bungalow.

Housing Conditions. An increase in complaints of housing conditions is noted but not a consequential increase in the number of notices served. This was mainly due to the operation of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Under this Act, during the year, 15 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. Of these, 11 were granted. During the year 9 certificates had been revoked by reason of the carrying out of sufficient work to satisfy the required standard of fitness.

During the year 147 informal and 35 statutory notices were served, and at the end of the year 93 informal and 21 statutory notices had been complied with. This represents a less satisfactory position than that at the end of 1954.

Proceedings were instituted for non-compliance with statutory notices in respect of three houses. The Court made orders in respect of each and these were ultimately complied with.

Proposals submitted as required by Section 1, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, indicate the Corporation's intention to deal with upwards of 300 houses by way of clearance action during the next five years.

All complaints have received attention, but too high a proportion of notices remain uncomplied with at the year end.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat and Food Inspection. Slaughtering arrangements have undergone a further change during the year. As indicated as a possibility in last year's report, the Group of the Rugby Master Butchers' Association, formed to undertake slaughtering for butchers, found that it was impossible to continue operating owing to the absence of capital reserves, and the consequent inability to meet charges during the slack months.

The slaughterhouses have now been taken over by a wholesaler, who pays tolls to the Corporation on a headage basis, and also provides facilities for the slaughter of animals for, or by, other persons as occasion demands.

A reference to the Court action arising out of the Corporation's refusal to grant a licence in respect of a private slaughterhouse was made in last year's report, where it was stated that the Corporation had appealed to the Court of Quarter Sessions against the decision of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction allowing the appeal of the butcher concerned against the Corporation's refusal to grant a licence. At the hearing no evidence was offered by the respondents and the appeal was adjourned *sine die*.

It will be seen from the following tables that by comparison with 1954 the numbers of food animals slaughtered in Rugby is down very considerably, actually by nearly 50%. This derives partly from a reduction in the area of supply resulting from the cessation of Control, and partly from the fall in throughput during the interim period when the Butchers' Group were suspending operations, and the coming into operation of the present arrangements. It will also be seen that all animals slaughtered were inspected, that there has been a downward trend in the percentage of animals condemned as a result of disease conditions found, and that the overall weight of meat condemned is considerably reduced. As the percentage reduction of meat condemned is greater than that of the animals killed, this would seem to confirm that the animals have been freer from disease, although the two percentage figures are not strictly comparable.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	<i>Cattle excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number killed (if known)	1373	283	299	6116	3873	—	11944
Number inspected	1373	283	299	6116	3873	—	11944
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	2	12	23	14	—	52
Carcasses of which some part or organs was condemned ..	141	52	3	89	76	—	361
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10·34	19·08	5·02	1·83	2·32	—	3·46
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned ..	4	4	—	—	2	—	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	77	44	—	—	132	—	253
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5·83	16·96	—	—	3·46	—	2·19
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT CONDEMNED.

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Whole carcasses</i>		<i>Part carcasses</i>		<i>Offals</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Beasts ...	5	2220	15	915	360	6034
Cows ...	6	2916	9	429	202	2952
Sheep ...	23	993	9	62	181	485
Pigs ...	16	2405	150	1878	207	924
Calves ...	12	468	—	—	42	152
<i>Total</i> ...	62	9002	183	3284	992	10547

GRAND TOTAL : 10 Tons, 3 cwt., 3 qrs., 13 lbs.

Foods condemned other than meat at the Abattoir, are shown in the following table in respect of which 256 certificates were issued :—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Tins or Packets</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Bacon	—	114
Cheese	63	299
Fats	—	4
Fish	80	927
Flour Confectionery	47	38
Fowl	2	183
Fruit	558	53
Ham	26	2
Meat	192	203
Milk	90	—
Preserves	286	—
Sausages	—	240
Sugar	—	91
Sugar Confectionery... ..	1385	—
Soup	28	—
Tea	—	11
Vegetables	540	247
<i>Total</i>	3297	2412

Food and Drugs. One hundred and ninety-six samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and the table given below summarises the results obtained and the action taken :—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Formal</i>		<i>Informal</i>		<i>Action taken</i>
	<i>Gen- uine</i>	<i>Adult- erated</i>	<i>Gen- uine</i>	<i>Adult- erated</i>	
Adrenaline Cream ..	1	2	1	3	Informal Samples. No. 2 deficient of 25% adrenaline, No. 3 contained an excess of adrenaline, No. 4 out of condition. Formal samples Nos. 33 and 55 taken—still in- correct. Manufacturers warned.
Almond Paste	—	—	1	—	
Aspirin Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Asthma Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Baking Powder	—	—	2	—	
Beef Suet	—	—	2	—	

<i>Article</i>	<i>Formal</i>		<i>Informal</i>		<i>Action taken</i>
	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	
Beef Paste	—	—	1	—	Formal sample No. 137 deficient. Manufacturer prosecuted. Fined £5 and costs.
Boric Lint Dressing ..	—	—	1	—	
Butter	7	1	3	—	
Buttered Buns	—	—	1	—	Informal samples Nos. 15 and 16 deficient. Formal samples Nos. 36 and 37 taken. Vendor of No. 37 prosecuted. Fined £1 and costs.
Buttered Rolls	1	2	—	2	
Butter Mints	—	—	1	—	
Buttered Macaroons ..	—	—	1	—	Sample No. 178 unsatisfactory—exhausted. Vendor warned.
Butterscotch	—	—	2	—	
Camphorated Oil	—	—	1	—	
Cayenne Pepper	—	—	—	1	
Cheddar Cheese	1	—	—	—	
Cheese Spread	—	—	1	—	Informal sample No. 17 unsatisfactory. Formal sample No. 34 unsatisfactory. Vendor warned.
Chest and Lung Mixture ..	—	1	2	1	
Chicken Fillets	—	—	1	—	
Christmas Pudding ..	—	—	1	—	Nos. 71, 72 and 107 deficient in fat. "Course of Delivery" samples Nos. 110, 111 and 112 still deficient in fat. "Appeal to the Cow" samples still deficient in fat. Referred to A.E.C. Advisory Staff.
Citroze	—	—	1	—	
Cod Liver Oil and Malt ..	—	—	1	—	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	—	1	—	
Cornflour	—	—	1	—	
Cough Mixture	—	—	2	—	
Curry Powder	—	—	1	—	
D.D.D. Prescription	—	—	1	—	
Desicated Coconut	—	—	1	—	
Dressed Crab	—	—	1	—	
Dried Apricots	—	—	1	—	
Fish Paste	—	—	2	—	
Flour S.R.	1	—	2	—	
Gin	3	—	—	—	
Glycerine	—	—	1	—	
Ground Almonds	—	—	2	—	
Ground Ginger	—	—	1	—	
Ground Rice	—	—	2	—	
Honey	—	—	1	—	
Influenza Mixture	—	—	1	—	
Jam	—	—	2	—	
Lard	3	—	2	—	
Lemon Curd	—	—	2	—	
Lemonade Crystals	—	—	1	—	
Lemon Cream Wafers	—	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar	1	—	1	—	
Margarine	—	—	2	—	
Marzipan	—	—	1	—	
Milk	52	6	—	—	
Milk—"Appeal to Cow" ..	3	—	—	—	
Mincemeat	—	—	5	—	
Mint in Vinegar	—	—	1	—	
Mustard	—	—	4	—	
Olive Oil	—	—	1	—	
Orange Juice	—	—	1	—	
Orange Crush	—	—	1	—	
Paprika	—	—	1	—	
Picolilli	—	—	1	—	
Potted Meat	—	1	1	—	
Processed Cheddar Cheese	—	—	1	—	Formal sample No. 139 unsatisfactory. Manufacturers prosecuted. Case dismissed.
Quinine Compound Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Salmon Spread	—	—	4	—	Formal samples Nos. 10 and 13 deficient in meat. Vendors warned.
Sauce	—	—	2	—	
Sausage Beef	1	—	—	—	
Sausage Pork	3	2	—	—	
Sedative Tablets	—	—	1	—	
Sherry	1	—	—	—	
Sweet Pickle	—	—	1	—	
Super Butter Sweets	—	—	1	—	
Tapioca	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Ketchup	—	—	1	—	
Tomato Sauce	—	—	1	—	
Welsh Rarebit	—	—	2	—	
Whisky	4	—	—	—	
White Cake Mixture	—	—	1	—	
<i>Total</i>	82	15	92	7	

The number of samples taken was in excess of the 4 per 1,000 of population standard and the variety of food sampled was sufficiently wide to be representative.

Of the milk samples reported as satisfactory, 3 were “ Appeal to Cow ” samples taken after low fat contents had been reported.

Milk and Dairies. There are registered within the Borough 25 distributors of milk, 14 dairy premises and 7 shops, 3 of which sell sterilized milk only. Of the distributors 4 have premises outside the Borough and 3 are dairy farmers.

Licences have been issued to use the designations shown in respect of the milk sold, and where shown, to process the milk as follows :—

- 7 to bottle and deal in tuberculin tested milk ;
- 5 to pasteurise and deal in pasteurised milk ;
- 12 to deal in pasteurised milk ;
- 1 to sterilize and deal in sterilized milk ;
- 4 to deal in sterilized milk.

In addition one producer-retailer from outside the Borough, holding a licence to produce and retail tuberculin tested milk, retails such milk within the Borough.

The following table shows the number of samples of milk examined :—

Type of Test	Pasteur-ised		Tuberculin Tested Pas-teurised		Tuberculin Tested		Sterilized		Ungraded		Total	
	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.	Sat.	N.S.
T.B. Inoculation ..	21	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	13	—	43	—
B. Abortus Inocula-tion ..	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	12	—	21	1
Methylene Blue etc.	158	2	53	1	—	—	23	—	—	—	234	3
Chemical	36	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	11	6	52	6
Total ..	215	2	55	1	21	—	23	—	36	7	350	10

In addition to the results given in the table, samples were analysed or examined as follows for the purposes shown :—

- 3 “ Appeal to Cow ” samples.
- 3 T.B. Inoculation.
- 59 Methylene blue tests.

The “ Appeal to the Cow ” samples, though deficient in fat were found to be genuine, and the T.B. inoculation tests were inconclusive owing to the death of the guinea pigs before the completion of the tests. With regard to the methylene blue tests these were rendered void by reason of the atmospheric shade temperature exceeding 65°F. prior to the tests being carried out. In all cases phosphatase test results were satisfactory.

Frequent and regular visits to pasteurising plants were made, and routine inspections and checks were carried out.

A review of the milk supply in Rugby shows that the percentage of tuberculin tested and heat treated milk sold in Rugby has now risen to 98%.

Ice Cream. The results shown below are not too satisfactory, although only one sample placed in Grade 4 is pleasing. There are still too many Grade 3 reports.

There are now only 4 manufacturers of ice cream registered in the Borough of whom 2 are using the complete cold mix method of preparation. The number of dealers has risen to 122, an increase of 21, of whom 117 sell ice cream pre-packed and 5 loose. The majority obtain their supplies from large manufacturers outside the town. There are a few vendors from neighbouring towns, all of whom sell pre-packed ice cream in the Borough.

A total of 47 samples of ice creams were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Coventry, for examination and provisional grading, the results of which are shown in the following table :—

	<i>Grades</i>	1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i>
Hot Mix	Loose	3	3	2	—	8
	Pre-Packed	18	3	3	—	24
Cold Mix	Loose	6	1	1	1	9
	Pre-Packed	3	3	—	—	6
	<i>Total</i>	30	10	6	1	47
	%	64	21	13	2	—

Food Premises. Visits to food premises numbered 2,115 during the year, a marked increase on last year's figures, but these were low due to staff shortages. This year's figure does however represent an increase over 1953 of 44 visits, an indication that there has been no diminution but rather an increase in the interest of the Department in these premises. What is perhaps of more importance is that the effort is continuous and persistent.

The open market food stall still gives rise to concern but improvements are taking place, and additional protection is being given.

Merchandise Marks Act. During the year 55 inspections under the Act showed that there was general compliance with the marketing orders made thereunder.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1955, an extensive outbreak of Measles affected the whole of the Borough, a total of 1,428 cases being notified. The disease generally was mild, and there were no fatal cases.

Again in 1955 there was no case of Diphtheria in the Borough, a continuing answer and reward for the preventive inoculation of the child population. The persistent propaganda, and personal contact by the nursing and health visiting staff with the parents, must be maintained in order to ensure that as many children as possible are adequately protected against this one time dreadful killing disease.

It will be seen that four cases of Poliomyelitis were notified—3 paralytic and 1 non-paralytic. Of the four cases, 2 occurred in the Rugby School. Being a comparatively closed community it was possible to follow a more strict surveillance and regime than would have been possible amongst the general public. Strict medical supervision of all boys was maintained throughout the accepted inoculation period by the School Medical Officer, and no further cases occurred.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1951-1955.

(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

<i>Disease</i>	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Scarlet Fever	50	22	68	66	36
Whooping Cough	291	110	106	68	78
Poliomyelitis :					
Paralytic	—	—	3	2	3
Non-paralytic	1	—	7	—	1
Measles	469	225	353	43	1428
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	88	28	39	55	39
Dysentery	5	4	11	19	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	8	12	12	5	6
Meningococcal infection	4	2	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	1	4	1
Puerperal pyrexia... ..	1	1	2	4	2
Food Poisoning	10	9	2	20	2

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

<i>Number of children who completed full course of immunisation during 1955.</i>			<i>Number of children given reinforcing injection</i>
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>	
593	49	642	515

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED AT ANY TIME
UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1955.**

<i>Age at 31.12.55 Born in</i>	<i>Under 1 year 1955</i>	<i>1-4 years 1951-1954</i>	<i>5-14 years 1941-1950</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number immunised	115	1,938	5,401	7,454

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

<i>Number immunised during 1955</i>		
<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
590	39	629

VACCINATION.

<i>Age at date of vaccination</i>	<i>Number of persons vaccinated during the year</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15 years or over</i>	
Primary vaccination	353	21	22	9	42	447
Re-vaccination	—	—	1	10	137	148

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1955 the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register was 495, a decrease of five from the figure for 1954. New notifications consisted of 71 respiratory and 6 non-respiratory—total 77, with an additional 12 cases moving in to the town from elsewhere. Deaths—six—were one-fifth of the number ten years ago, modern diagnosis finding early cases and modern method of treatment allaying and curing the disease.

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit paid a visit to the town in May-June, and in addition to holding sessions at the Hillmorton Road Chest Clinic, the unit moved to the Overslade Hostel and conducted examinations amongst the residents of the hostel and residents of the adjoining estate. School leavers and school teaching staff were given the opportunity of having this chest examination and cases of Tuberculosis were discovered.

On the 1st April, 1955, the Borough Council took over the responsibility for the Overslade Hostel, where approximately 600 men and women live. The accommodation, consisting of separate hutments, with two berth bedrooms, and additional sitting room (common) to each hut—dining hall and recreation hall are separate buildings. In view of the smallness of the sleeping rooms and the complete lack of knowledge of

the medical history of any persons requiring accommodation, it was considered justifiable to draw up a set of rules of admission, one of which was that applicants should submit to a chest X-ray by the physician appointed by the Borough Council. It was considered a sound and justifiable preventive health measure, to eliminate the admission of "open" tuberculous cases to accommodation which could only lead to the spread of the disease. Previous to the take over by the Borough Council great difficulty had been experienced in removing an "open" case in an old man to a hospital—it was considered that if routine X-ray had been in operation at the time the old man would never have entered the hostel, but would have been admitted to hospital immediately.

The scheme has been justified in that "open" infectious cases have been discovered in persons from Ireland and the North of England and Scotland who have come down to Rugby to work. Some have been sent home for treatment at once.

At the time of writing this report there is considerable debate regarding the examination of immigrants to this country from the Colonies. A number of these Colonials are resident in the hostel, having had their routine X-ray examination before admission. One feels that this responsibility is a national one, and all immigrants, especially those from backward areas, should be examined and certified fit before living and working amongst the general population and especially so when community life, such as experienced in the hostel in Rugby, is the only means of obtaining accommodation in which to live.

The problem of tuberculosis is slowly being resolved, in many well considered opinions the disease should be almost completely eradicated in twenty years time. Maybe the Tuberculosis Sanatorium will go the way of the majority of infectious diseases hospitals—be utilised for other purposes. The report of the Medical Research Council on the use of B.C.G. is recently published, and the value of this, another preventive inoculation, is clearly stated.

Year	New Cases			Deaths		
	Respi-ratory	Non-Respi-ratory	Total	Respi-ratory	Non-Respi-ratory	Total
1948	53	7	60	31	6	37
1949	52	7	59	12	3	15
1950	62	6	68	10	2	12
1951	63	8	71	11	4	15
1952	74	4	78	11	1	12
1953	76	13	89	7	1	8
1954	76	16	92	4	1	5
1955	71	6	77	4	2	6

The 495 cases on the Register at the end of the year were classified as follows :—

<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
255	187	21	32	276	219

The following table gives details of the age incidence of the new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during the year :—

AGE INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS
FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1955.

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
— 1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
— 5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
—25	7	8	—	1	—	—	—	—
—35	8	11	1	—	—	—	—	—
—45	8	7	1	—	2	—	—	—
—55	4	4	—	1	—	1	—	—
—65	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65+	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	35	36	3	3	3	1	1	1

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1955.
(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION).

<i>Disease</i>	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	<i>Age Unknown</i>	<i>All Ages</i>
Scarlet Fever ...	10	23	2	—	—	1	36
Whooping Cough ...	37	41	—	—	—	—	78
Poliomyelitis :							
Paralytic ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Non-Paralytic ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	654	764	8	—	—	2	1428
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	2	8	8	11	10	—	39
Dysentery ...	—	1	2	—	1	1	5
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	2	3	—	6
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	2

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1955

(FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION)

<i>Disease</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Scarlet fever	1	3	4	6	3	6	2	1	—	2	3	5	36
Whooping cough	—	5	5	4	12	19	18	9	4	—	—	2	78
Poliomyelitis :													
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	19	87	806	406	55	37	14	2	2	—	—	—	1428
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	14	4	6	1	2	—	2	1	1	2	1	5	39
Dysentery	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Food poisoning	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Totals</i>	35	102	823	421	74	64	36	13	7	6	7	13	1601

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1955 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Mid-Year Population</i>	<i>No. of Live Births</i>	<i>Birth Rate (adjusted)</i>	<i>Total No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate (adjusted)</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infant Mortality</i>	<i>Tuberculosis Deaths</i>	<i>Tuberculosis Death Rate</i>
1928	24,290	322	13.1	229	9.4	21	65	13	0.54
1929	24,350	334	13.7	289	11.9	16	48	19	0.78
1930	24,350	311	12.8	239	9.8	13	42	16	0.62
1931	24,310	256	10.5	272	11.2	16	62	25	1.03
1932	*34,433	400	12.3	356	11.0	25	62	22	1.08
1933	35,070	379	10.8	392	11.2	17	45	24	0.68
1934	35,140	443	12.6	367	10.4	20	45	25	0.71
1935	35,680	400	11.2	406	11.4	11	28	31	0.87
1936	36,080	436	12.1	412	11.5	22	50	22	0.61
1937	37,260	498	13.4	420	11.3	20	40	22	0.59
1938	38,130	544	14.6	410	10.7	21	39	22	0.58
1939	39,190	534	14.0	459	11.6	19	36	30	0.77
1940	41,670	578	13.9	508	12.2	28	47	30	0.72
1941	44,180	690	15.6	487	11.0	31	44	22	0.50
1942	43,770	705	17.1	419	9.6	22	31	24	0.55
1943	43,540	856	19.6	462	10.6	33	39	19	0.44
1944	43,930	885	20.0	406	9.3	30	34	28	0.64
1945	42,820	823	19.2	429	10.0	38	46	31	0.71
1946	43,410	858	19.7	438	10.1	27	31	25	0.58
1947	43,780	865	19.8	482	11.0	31	36	29	0.66
1948	45,180	782	17.31	445	9.85	18	23.02	37	0.82
1949	45,860	797	17.38	505	11.56	21	26.35	15	0.33
1950	46,780	723	15.46	482	10.82	14	19.36	12	0.26
1951	45,850	694	15.14	532	12.18	18	25.94	15	0.33
1952	46,200	720	15.58	447	10.16	16	22.22	12	0.27
1953	46,400	703	15.15	442	10.01	20	28.45	8	0.17
1954	46,590	669	14.22	427	9.35	18	16.44	5	0.11
1955	46,790	678	14.26	465	10.13	17	25.07	6	0.13

* As constituted on the 1st April, 1932.

